SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #2 – Solutions | ForumIAS

Q.1) A legislation which confers on the executive or administrative authority an unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power in the matter of application of law violates which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?
a) Article 14
b) Article 28
c) Article 32
d) Article 44

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Article 14 of Indian Constitution says that the State shall not deny to any person **equality before the law** or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. The concept of 'equality before law' is an element of the concept of 'Rule of Law'. This concept has the following three elements or aspects:
1) Absence of arbitrary power
2) Equality before the law, that is, equal subjection of all citizens to the ordinary law of the land
3) The constitution is the result of the rights of the individual
The first and the second elements are applicable to India. This means 'equality before law' under Article 14 connotes the absence of arbitrary power with the authorities. Thus, when a legislation confers uncontrolled discretionary powers on any authority, it tends to violate the article 14 of the constitution.
Option b is incorrect. Article 28 is related to the **right to freedom of religion.** It provides that no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds. Further, no person attending any educational institution recognized by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to attend any religious instruction or worship in that institution without his consent.
Option c is incorrect. Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen. Article 32 affirms the **right to move the Supreme Court if a fundamental right is violated.** Under this article, the Supreme Court can issue writs for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights of the citizens.
Option d is incorrect. Article 44 provides for one of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 44 says that the "State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a **uniform civil code** throughout the territory of India".
Source) UPSC CSE 2021

Q.2) According to Article 12 of Indian Constitution, which of the following are included in the definition of 'state'?
1. Gram Panchayat
2. Life Insurance Corporation
3. State Legislature
4. Political Parties
5. Judicial proceedings of the Supreme Court
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 5 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

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Article 12 of Indian Constitution is a gateway provision for Part III on Fundamental Rights, and defined the term 'State' used throughout the Part. Under Indian constitution, the term 'State' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. It is defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights.
Option 1, 2 and 3 are correct: Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:
(a) Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.
(b) Government and **legislature of states**, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government. **(Hence Statement 3 is correct)**
(c) **All local authorities**, that is, municipalities, district boards, improvement trusts, **gram panchayats** etc. **(Hence Statement 1 is correct)**
(d) All other authorities, that is, **statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc**. **(Hence Statement 2 is correct)**
Option 4 and 5 are incorrect: Political Parties as such do not come under the definition of 'state' under article 12. The High Court of Madras has said that "A political party is only a group of individuals who may contest the election and thereafter, who may even govern the State. Even during, when the political parties are in power, the political party as such does not come under the definition the 'State' within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India."
In Rupa Ashok Hurra v Ashok Hurra, the Supreme Court reaffirmed and ruled that **no judicial proceeding could be said to violate any fundamental right.** It was said to be a settled position of law that superior courts of justice do not fall within the ambit of 'State' or other authorities under Article 12. Therefore, it can rightly be said that when they give judicial decisions, they do not come within the meaning of State. But, while courts perform their administrative function, they are within the State's definition.
Source: 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution of India (ipleaders.in)
M Laxmikant- Ch-7 (Fundamental rights)

Q.3) Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of 'Freedom'?
a) Freedom is the condition in which people can develop their capabilities.
b) Freedom means absence of any type of rules and regulations.
c) Freedom is the privilege to do whatever one likes.
d) Freedom means the complete absence of restraints and constraints.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The term 'Freedom' means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and **at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.**
Freedom or Liberty, as elaborated in the Preamble, is very essential for the successful functioning of the Indian democratic system. **Absence of constraints is only one dimension** of freedom. **Freedom is also about expanding the ability of people to freely express themselves and develop their potential**. Freedom in this sense is the condition in which people can develop their creativity and capabilities.
However, Freedom does **not mean 'license' to do what one likes and has to be enjoyed within the limitations** mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the freedom conceived by the Preamble or fundamental rights is **not absolute but qualified**.
Any form of social living **requires some rules and regulation. These rules may require some restraints to be imposed on the freedom of individuals but it is recognised that such constraints may also free us from insecurity and provide us with the conditions in which we can develop ourselves.** In political theory much of the discussion regarding freedom has therefore focused on trying to evolve principles by which

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we can distinguish between socially necessary constraints and other restrictions. To understand which social constraints are necessary, discussions on freedom need to look at the core relationship between the individual and the society (or group, community, or state) within which she/he is placed.
Hence, in the above question, the **most appropriate definition of Freedom** is the condition in which people can develop their creativity and capabilities.
Source: NCERT XI, Political theory, chapter 2

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution:
1. Any Fundamental Right can be repealed through the passage of ordinary bills.
2. Both Parliament and state legislatures have power to make laws to give effect to any Fundamental Right.
3. Ordinances issued by the President cannot be challenged in the courts as being violative of fundamental rights.
Which of the statements given above is/are ***incorrect***?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in **Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles 12-35).** Part III of the Constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India. The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the **ideal of political democracy**.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. Article 13 (2) provides for the protection of the fundamental rights of the citizen. Parliament and the state legislatures are clearly **prohibited from making laws that may take away or abridge the fundamental rights** guaranteed to the citizen. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but **only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act.** Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures. Parliament shall have (and the legislature of a state shall not have) powers to make laws for prescribing punishment for those acts that are declared to be offences under the fundamental rights. These include the following: (a) Untouchability (Article 17). (b) T**raffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23)**.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the **President or the State Governors can be challenged in the courts as violation of Fundamental Right** and hence, can be declared as void.
Source: M laxmikant (chap 7- Fundamental rights)

Q.5) Consider the following statements:
1. Disinvestment involves compulsory transfer of more than half of the shareholding of the government in public sector enterprise to private hands.
2. The main advantage of Disinvestment is lessening of fiscal burden on the government and achieve greater inflow of private capital.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect. Disinvestment refers to a strategy of selling off or liquidating some assets like plant, division, unit, etc. owned by the government or the organization. The **key difference between Privatization and Disinvestment** is that in Privatization, the government sell more than 50 % of its shareholdings, whereas in case of Disinvestment, **shareholdings less than 50 % is sold by the government**. However, divestment doesn't necessarily bring the government stake below 51%. The government divests its stake in public sector undertakings to make money.
Statement 2 is correct. The main advantage of Disinvestment is that, it aims at **lessening the fiscal burden** on the government. The main objectives of Disinvestment are
1) To reduce the financial burden of the government
2) To improve public finances
3) To increase growth of the firm
The other advantages include achieve greater inflow of private capital, allow entry and exit of new firms into the market thus increasing competition.
Source: https://blog.forumias.com/privatisation-is-far-more-difficult-than-consolidation/
Difference between Privatization and disinvestment | Sterling Education

Q.6) What are the exceptions exclusively mentioned under Article 15 of Indian Constitution that allows the State to make special provisions for certain classes?
1. Special provision for transgender communities
2. Special provision for women and children
3. Special provision for economically weaker sections of citizens
4. Special provision for physically disabled persons
5. Special provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 5 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
Statements 2, 3 and 5 are correct: There are **four exceptions** to the general rule of non-discrimination mentioned under Article 15 of Indian Constitution.
1) The state is permitted to make any **special provision for women and children**. For example, reservation of seats for women in local bodies or provision of free education for children.
2) The state is permitted to make any **special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens** or **for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.** For example, reservation of seats or fee concessions in public educational institutions.

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3) The state is empowered to make any special provision for the a**dvancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens.**

Statements 1 and 4 are incorrect: Constitution under **Article 15 does not provide any exclusive** exception for the **Special provision for transgender communities** with extended scope and Special provision for **physically disabled persons.**

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 7 Fundamental Rights

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin while the concept of 'equal protection of laws' has been taken from the American Constitution.
2. Unlike the concept of 'equality before law', the 'equal protection of laws' advocates absence of special privileges in favour of any person.
3. Indian Constitution has rejected the concept of 'equal protection of laws' in favour of the concept of 'equality before the law'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The expression '**equality before law' stems from the English Common Law (British)** and the expression '**equal protection of law' stems from the American Constitution.** The concept of 'equality before law' is an element of the concept of 'Rule of Law', propounded by A.V. Dicey, the British jurist. While, the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause of US Constitution requires states to practice equal protection.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The expression '**equality before law'** is a **negative concept** as it implies an **absence of special privileges that favour any individual**. However, the expression '**equal protection of law'** on the other hand, is a **positive concept** as it simply means that there should be **equality of treatment of individuals in similar circumstances.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Indian Constitution has **accepted both the concept of 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of laws'** under Article 14. It says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Wherever there is no equal protection of law, there is no equality before law. The Constitution permits the State to enact laws that apply to only certain classes of people for achieving certain reasonable objects.

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 7 Fundamental Rights
Equality before law and equal protection of law - iPleaders

Q.8) Which of the following principles constitute the components of 'social justice'?

1. Principle of treating equals equally
2. Rewarding people in proportion to their effort
3. Recognizing special needs of people while distributing rewards

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

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Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

All of them are correct. The three principles of social justice are:

1) **Principle of treating equals equally:** It is considered that all individuals share certain characteristics as human beings. Therefore, they deserve equal rights and equal treatment.
2) **Proportionality:** Provided everybody starts from the same base line of equal rights, justice in such cases would mean **rewarding people in proportion to the scale and quality of their effort.** For justice in society, the principle of equal treatment needs to be balanced with the principle of proportionality.
3) **Recognition of special needs:** A society needs to take into account **special needs of people while distributing rewards or duties.** It does not necessarily contradict the principle of equal treatment so much as extend it because the principle of treating equals equally could imply that people who are not equal in certain important respects could be treated differently.

Source: Political Theory, NCERT XI, Chapter-4, Pg. 55-57

Q.9) Which one of the following statements most appropriately defines the meaning of 'Rights'?

a) They are moral demands of a society for its own self-development.

b) They are incentives given by the State to the people in return for their obedience towards the rule of law.

c) They are reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.

d) They are obligations mandated on the State in order to promote social welfare.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Rights are reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.

1) Rights are **claims** of a person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government. A right is possible when you make a claim that is equally possible for others. You cannot have a right that harms or hurts others. You cannot have a right to play a game in such a way that it breaks the neighbour's window
2) **Rights acquire meaning only in society**. Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us what is right and what is wrong. What is recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society.
3) When the socially recognised **claims are written into law, they acquire real force**. Otherwise, they remain merely as natural or moral rights. When law recognises some claims, they become enforceable. We can then demand their application. When fellow citizens or the government do not respect these rights, we call it violation or infringement of our rights. In such circumstances citizens can approach courts to protect their rights.

Source: NCERT IX, Democratic politics chapter 6

Q.10) With reference to 'International Space Laws', which of the following agreements are signed by India?

1. Rescue Agreement
2. The Outer Space Treaty
3. Artemis Accord
4. Moon Agreement

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 1, 2 and 4 only

c) 2 and 4 only

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct. Agreement on the **rescue of Astronauts**, the Return of Astronauts and the **return of objects** launched into Outer Space, also referred to as the **Rescue Agreement** is an international agreement setting forth rights and obligations of states concerning the rescue of persons in space. The Agreement was created by a 19 December 1967 consensus vote in the United Nations General Assembly (Resolution 2345 (XXII)). It came into force on 3 December 1968. **India** has signed and ratified the **Rescue Agreement.**

Option 2 is correct. The **Outer Space Treaty**, formally the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, is a multilateral treaty that forms the basis of international space law. Negotiated and drafted under the auspices of the United Nations, it was opened for signature on 27 January 1967, entering into force on 10 October 1967. **India has signed Outer Space Treaty on 3rd March, 1967.**

Option 3 is incorrect. The Artemis Accords are an international agreement between governments participating in the Artemis Program, an American-led effort to return humans to the Moon by 2024, with the ultimate goal of expanding space exploration. It ensures that space exploration is conducted in a **safe, sustainable and transparent manner and in full compliance with international law**. **India has not yet signed Artemis Accords.** US has invited India to join the accords and some preliminary official discussion on the issue took place between the two sides when Indian PM met US President at the White House for the bilateral summit last month (Sept 2021).

Option 4 is correct. The **Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, better known as the Moon Treaty or Moon Agreement**, is a multilateral treaty that turns jurisdiction of all celestial bodies (including the orbits around such bodies) over to the participant countries. Thus, all activities would conform to international law, including the United Nations Charter.

India has signed this 'Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies in 1982**, but never ratified it.**

As of September, 2021, it has not been ratified by any state that engages in self-launched human spaceflight (e.g. the United States, Russia (former Soviet Union), People's Republic of China) since its creation on December 18, 1979, and thus it has little to no relevancy in international law. As of January 2019, 18 states are parties to the treaty.

Source:

India and the geopolitics of the moon -ForumIAS Blog

What is Artemis Accords? -ForumIAS Blog

Space Law Treaties and Principles (unoosa.org)

Rescue Agreement (unoosa.org)

Why India should exit the Moon Agreement - The Hindu BusinessLine

Q.11) Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1, 2 and 4 only

b) 2, 3 and 4 only

c) 1 and 4 only

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Right against Exploitation under Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the dignity of the individual. Under these -

Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour. Any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons

Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities like construction work or railway. But it does not prohibit their employment in any harmless or innocent work.

Abolition of untouchability and protection of the interests of minorities are envisaged under Article 17 and Article 29 of the Constitution respectively.

Source) UPSC CSE 2017

Q.12) With reference to 'Article 20 of Indian Constitution', consider the following statements:

1. It prohibits the retrospective imposition of any kind of civil liability on a person.
2. The Protection against Double Jeopardy is available in proceedings before departmental authorities.
3. It protects an individual from any sort of compulsion to give thumb impressions or blood specimens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) None of the above

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Article 20 of Indian Constitution grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or a corporation.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under Article 20(a), no person shall be (i) convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act, nor (ii) subjected to a penalty greater than that prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the act. An ex-**post-facto law is one that imposes penalties retrospectively** (retroactively), that is, upon acts already done or which increases the penalties for such acts. The enactment of such a law is prohibited by the first provision of Article 20. However, this **limitation is imposed only on criminal laws and not on civil laws or tax laws.** In other words, **a civil liability or a tax can be imposed retrospectively.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 20 states that- No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. The protection against double jeopardy is **available only in proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal**. In other words, it is **not available in proceedings before departmental or administrative authorities** as they are not of judicial nature.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Article 20(c) states that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself (no self-incrimination). The protection against self-incrimination **extends to both oral evidence and documentary evidence**. However, it **does not extend to** (i) compulsory production of material objects, (ii) **compulsion to give thumb impression, specimen signature, blood specimens**, and (iii) compulsory exhibition of the body. Further, it **extends only to criminal proceedings** and not to civil proceedings or proceedings which are not of criminal nature

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 7 Fundamental Rights

Protection in respect of Conviction for Offences: A Constitutional Blend (ipleaders.in)

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Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding the Cultural and Educational Rights provided under Part III of the Constitution:
1. The rights guaranteed under Article 29 are extended to both minority as well as majority religious communities.
2. The right to conserve the language covers the right to agitate for the protection of the language.
3. The right to establish educational institutions has been extended to religious minorities but not to linguistic minorities.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Article 29 and 30 of Indian constitution provides for the cultural and educational rights available to the citizens.
Statement 1 is correct: Article 29 grants protection to both religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities. However, the Supreme Court held that the **scope of this article is not necessarily restricted to minorities only**, as it is commonly assumed to be. This is because of the use of words 'section of citizens' in the Article that **include minorities as well as majority**.
Statement 2 is correct: The Supreme Court held that the **right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate** for the protection of the language. Hence, the political speeches or promises made for the conservation of the language of a section of the citizens does not amount to corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Article 30 grants the following **rights to minorities, whether religious or linguistic:**
1) **All minorities shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.**
2) The compensation amount fixed by the State for the compulsory acquisition of any property of a minority educational institution shall not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed to them. This provision was added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.
3) In granting aid, the State shall not discriminate against any educational institution managed by a minority.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th edition – Chapter 7 - Fundamental Rights.

Q.14) With reference to the implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) in India, consider the following statements:
1. The 25th Constitutional Amendment Act made all the DPSPs non-justiciable.
2. There is no moral obligation on the government to implement the DPSPs.
3. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 has given effect to one of the Directive Principles.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

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Statement 1 is *incorrect*. All the DPSP since the adoption and enforcement of the constitution have been **non-justiciable**. The **25th amendment** act provided that any law made to give effect to the Directive Principles contained in Article 39 (b) or (c) cannot be challenged on the ground of violation of the rights guaranteed by Articles 14, 19 and 31.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Though the **Directive Principles are non-justiciable**, the Constitution (Article 37) makes it clear that 'these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws'. Thus, they **impose** a **moral obligation on the state** authorities for their application.

Statement 3 is correct. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, implemented the constitutional obligation stated in Article 40 (Organisation of village panchayats).

Source: Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth 5th edition

Q.15) Recently, Indian Scientists has indigenously developed superior multilayer series of LTCC tapes and HTCC substrates. In this context, which of the following is/are the advantages of these technologies?

1. It will result into reducing the volume and production time of satellite.
2. It will be useful in building affordable housing for economically backward sections.
3. It will be less toxic contributing towards environmental sustainability of the country.

Select the correct answer using the options given below:

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

CSIR– NIIST (National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology), **under** the purview of "**Advanced Manufacturing Techniques scheme**" of Department of Science & Technology (**DST**) has indigenously developed **toxic-free** and superior multilayer series of **LTCC tapes and HTCC substrates** which are on par with international standards.

These technologies **package together electronic components** like resistors, capacitors to produce multilayer circuits, an all-gold system as a substitute for the **imported commercial LTCC tape system.** It can work as a **cost-effective replacement** to the commercial LTCC tapes which India is currently importing, **thereby saving drain of heavy amount from India**.

Statement 1 is correct. These technologies are helpful in low orbit satellite systems which are in demand today. It will help in supporting **reduced satellite volume and mass,** besides **reduced production time** and affordable cost. These tapes find application in various **satellite communication components** which require thousands of microwave substrates every year as also in Deference Research laboratories and BHEL.

Statement 2 is incorrect. These technologies are specifically used in satellite and defense technologies and has **no useful application building affordable housing**.

Statement 3 is correct. It is **less toxic** and more environment friendly. An aqueous tape casting technique has been developed, which is re**latively health hazard free** since it does not employ volatile organic components like xylene and methyl ethyl ketone. The technology developed is a glass-free LTCC tape casting composition, which can address the brutality issues of tapes.

Source: New toxic-free, superior multilayer technology that packages together electronic components can help country's strategic sectors-ForumIAS Blog

New toxic-free, superior multilayer technology that packages together electronic components can help country's strategic sectors-ForumIAS Blog

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Q.16) With reference to the 'Preventive Detention', consider the following statements:
1. Preventive Detention means detention of a person without trial and conviction by a court.
2. The maximum period for which a person can be detained under Preventive Detention is 2 months.
3. Only the Parliament can make a law regarding Preventive Detention.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained. Detention is of two types, namely, punitive and preventive.
Statement 1 is correct: Preventive detention means detention of a **person without trial and conviction by a court.** Its purpose is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future. It is only a precautionary measure and based on suspicion.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The 44th Amendment act of 1978 has reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of the advisory board from 3 months to 2 months. However, this provision has not yet been brought into force, hence, the original period of three months still continues.
Also, if **an advisory board reports sufficient cause for an extension, its 3-month period can also be extended.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: The Constitution has divided the legislative power with regard to preventive detention between the Parliament and the state legislatures. The Parliament has exclusive authority to make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs and the security of India. Both the Parliament as well as the state legislatures can concurrently make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a state, the maintenance of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community
Source: https://blog.forumias.com/difference-between-preventive-detention-and-punitive-detention/
Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 7 – Fundamental Rights.

Q.17) "It is a minimum area that is sacred and in which whatever the individual does, is not to be interfered with. The existence of the 'minimum area of non-interference' is the recognition that human nature and human dignity need an area where the person can act unobstructed by others."
Which of the following ideals is referred to in the above paragraph?
a) Positive liberty
b) Equality
c) Distributive Justice
d) Negative liberty

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Negative liberty (and not positive liberty) seeks to define and **defend an area in which the individual would be inviolable,** in which he or she could 'do, be or become' whatever he or she wished to 'do, be or become'.
Negative liberty is the absence of obstacles, barriers or constraints. One has negative liberty to the extent that actions are available to one in this negative sense. Positive liberty is the possibility of acting – or the fact of acting – in such a way as to take control of one's life and realize one's fundamental purposes. **While**

negative liberty is usually attributed to individual agents, positive liberty is sometimes attributed to collectivities, or to individuals considered primarily as members of given collectivities.

Negative liberty is an area in which **no external authority can interfere.** Thus, there is an **absence of restraints** on the activities of the individuals. It is a minimum area that is sacred and in which whatever the individual does, is not to be interfered with.

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The arguments of positive liberty are concerned with explaining the idea of 'freedom to'. It is concerned with looking at the conditions and nature of the relationship between the individual and society and of improving these conditions such that there are fewer constraints to the development of the individual personality**. Positive liberty recognises that one can be free only in society (not outside it)** and hence tries to make that society such that it enables the development of the individual.

Source: Political Theory, NCERT XI, Chapter-2, Pg. 26-28

Q.18) Which of the following rights are available only against the State and not against a private individual?

1. Right to Equality Before Law
2. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
3. Right to Abolition of Untouchability
4. Right to Protection Against Arrest and Detention

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1 and 4 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Most of Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution are available against the arbitrary action of the State, but some are also available against the action of private individuals.

Option 1 and 4 are correct:

1) **Right to Equality Before Law (Article 14)** of the Indian Constitution guarantees that no person shall be denied the right to equality before law or the equal protection of law in the territory of India. This is a right that can be claimed by any person, whether a citizen or a non-citizen, on Indian soil. It is **available only against the state and not against the private individual**.
2) **Article 22 (Right to Protection Against Arrest and Detention)** deals with the protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. This article is applicable to both citizens and non-citizens. This provision extends certain procedural safeguards for individuals in case of an arrest. **It is available only against the state and not against the individual**.

Option 2 and 3 are incorrect:

1) **Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23)** explicitly prohibits human trafficking, child labor, untouchability, and various other activities related to it. Anyone residing in any part of the country practicing any such kind of activity will be punished according to the law. **It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.**
2) **Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17)** abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. The Supreme Court held that the **right under Article 17 is available against private individuals.**

Source: M laksmikant (Chp 7- Fundamental rights)

Horizontal application of Fundamental Rights: Issues and Concerns (madhavuniversity.edu.in)

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Q.19) With reference to the concept of 'Police State' in polity, consider the following statements:
1. Its main objective is the establishment of economic and social democracy in a country.
2. This concept is based on the theory of Laissez-Faire.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
The Directive Principles in India embody the concept of a 'welfare state' and not that of a 'police state', which existed during the colonial era.
Statement 1 is incorrect: A 'Police State' is mainly concerned with the maintenance of law and order and defence of the country against external aggression. It is a country in which the government uses the police to severely limit people's freedom.
The concept of a 'welfare state' is in contrast to that of a 'police state'. **A 'Welfare State' seeks to establish economic and social democracy in the country.**
Statement 2 is correct: The **concept of Police state** is based on the nineteenth century theory of individualism or **laissez-faire.** The theory of laissez faire in the 19th century envisages maximum free enterprise and contractual freedom. The law and order characterized the situation in the state. Its role was limited to the traditional role of government as a protector.
Knowledge Base:
A welfare state is a government of the State to protect and promote the economic and social welfare of its citizens. It is a core role. It is equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and those who are unable to avail themselves of a better life for at least based on the principle of the responsibility for the public.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th edition – Chapter 8 - Directive Principles of State Policy.

Q.20) Which of the arguments given below justifies the view that India should review One China Policy especially in context of Taiwan?
1. Repeated Chinese intrusions across the LAC are taking place after Galwan valley clashes in 2020.
2. Look East policy of India has largely ignored the engagement of India with Taiwan.
3. Taiwan is the potential supplier of semiconductors which is important for chip manufacturing.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is correct.
Under **One China policy**, any country willing to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China must acknowledge that there is only "**One China**". Apart from that the accepting country also has to cut down all formal ties (informal ties can be maintained) with Taiwan. Moreover, it can't recognize Taiwan as an independent country.
India should review its acceptance of the One China policy for the following reasons,

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Statement 1 is correct. Increased Chinese intrusions: After the Galwan valley clashes last year, repeated Chinese intrusions across the LAC are taking place. Reviewing One China policy will give a clear signal to China that India can retaliate in commensurate manner.

Statement 3 is correct. Boosting ties with Taiwan also has standalone benefits as it is a **semiconductor powerhouse** and reportedly bilateral talks are underway to bring **chip manufacturing – a key strategic sector** – to India. Further, cooperation can also be achieved in green technology, IT, digital healthcare, and telecom with Taiwanese companies as they are looking to relocate their operations from China. So, embracing Taiwan for the **strategic and economic interests of India** will elevate ties between both.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Look East policy of India has **not ignored** the engagement of India with Taiwan. India's Look East policy **started strengthening the engagement of India with East Asian countries, including Taiwan**. In 1995 India and Taiwan established complementary representative offices.

India-Taiwan relations improved gradually and since 2010 India has r**efused to endorse the "one-China" policy**. At the same time, India is **not having any formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan**.

Source: https://blog.forumias.com/hello-taiwan-new-delhi-should-boost-ties-with-taipei-not-just-because-of-chinese-threat-there-are-other-benefits/

What is the core conflict between China and Taiwan? (forumias.com)

China asks India to adhere to the 'One China policy', not to enter into any agreement with Taiwan | Deccan Herald

Q.21) Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*. There is no provision in the Constitution for direct enforcement of any of the Fundamental Duties nor for any sanction to prevent their violation. All the Fundamental Duties under Article 51 A are 'non-justiciable'.

Statement 2 is *incorrect*. There is no legislative process to enforce citizens to do their fundamental duties. The legal duty is one which is required to be carried out as per law. So, there is no correlation between both duties. It has been held that these duties being duties of individual citizens cannot be enforced through mandamus.

Source) UPSC CSE 2017

Q.22) With reference to the comparison between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy, consider the following statements:

1. The focus of Fundamental Rights is at individual level, whereas the focus of Directive Principles is at community level.
2. Fundamental Rights restrict the power of the state whereas the Directive Principles requires the State to take certain positive steps.
3. The courts can declare a law as unconstitutional if it violates either the Fundamental Rights or the Directive Principles of State Policy.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Fundamental Rights are enumerated in Part III of the Indian Constitution that is borrowed from US Constitution. The Directive Principles of States Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution that is borrowed from the Irish Constitution.
Statement 1 is correct: Fundamental Rights promote the **welfare of the individual**. They promote the ideal of political democracy. The **Directive Principles of States Policy** promotes the **welfare of the community**. They promote the ideal of social and economic democracy.
Statement 2 is correct: Fundamental Rights are negative as they restrict the power of the state. The **Directive Principles of States Policy are positive** as they require the State to take certain steps.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Judiciary can declare a law as unconstitutional and invalid if it violates the **Fundamental Rights**. The **courts cannot declare a law violative** of any of the **Directive Principles as unconstitutional** and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.
Knowledge Base:
Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature i.e.; they are legally enforceable in the court of law in case of their violation. The DPSPs are non-justiciable in nature i.e.; they are not legally enforceable in the court of law.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th edition – Chapter 8 - Directive Principles of State Policy.
https://blog.forumias.com/difference-between-fundamental-rights-and-dpspdirective-principles-of-state-policy/

Q.23) Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy?
a) They promote political and economic democracy in the country.
b) They have been borrowed from the Russian Constitution.
c) These have been described as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution.
d) These are directives only to the executive organ and not to the legislative organ.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Option a is incorrect: The **Directive Principles** aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They seek to establish **economic and social democracy** in the country. Fundamental Rights aim at promoting political democracy in the country.
Option b is incorrect: The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51. **The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution**
Option c is correct: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution. The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the 'Conscience of the Constitution.

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Option d is incorrect: The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. The only difference is that they are instructions to the **legislature and the executive.** According to Article 36, the term 'State' in Part IV has the same meaning as in Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights. Therefore, it includes the legislative and executive organs of the central and state governments, all local authorities and all other public authorities in the country.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th edition – Chapter 8 - Directive Principles of State Policy.

Q.24) Under the Constitution, which of the following fundamental rights is not available to an Indian citizen?
a) Freedom to convert another person to one's own religion.
b) Freedom to propagate the views of others.
c) Freedom of picketing and demonstration.
d) None of the above-mentioned rights are guaranteed to an Indian citizen

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Option a is correct: Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. One of its implications is:
Right to propagate: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. **But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike**. In 1977, a five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court, in Rev. Stainislaus versus State of Madhya Pradesh, had held that the word 'propagate' in Article 25 does not give "the right to convert another person to one's own religion, but to transmit or spread one's religion by an exposition of its tenets". The Constitution Bench had also held there was "no fundamental right to convert another person to one's own religion"
Option b and c are incorrect: Freedom of Speech and Expression implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, beliefs and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any other manner. The Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression includes the following:
(a) **Right to propagate one's views as well as the views of others.**
(b) Freedom of the press.
(c) Freedom of commercial advertisements.
(d) Right against tapping of telephonic conversation.
(e) Right to telecast, that is, government has no monopoly on electronic media.
(f) Right against bandh called by a political party or organisation.
(g) Right to know about government activities.
(h) Freedom of silence.
(i) Right against imposition of pre-censorship on a newspaper.
(j) **Right to demonstration or picketing but not right to strike.**
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th edition – Chapter 7 - Fundamental Rights.

Q.25) Which of the following benefits does the 'Vertical Farming' can offers in the future towards agricultural growth in the country?
1. Increased Crop Yields and production.
2. Economic viability due to lower cost of investments.
3. Higher efficiency and conservation of water.
4. Less labour and skill intensive.

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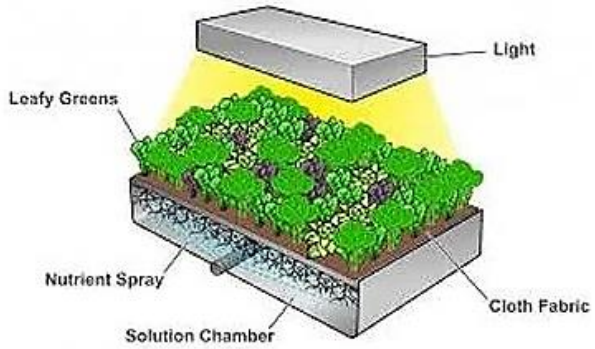
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1, 2 and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Vertical farming is the practice of growing crops indoors, on vertically inclined surfaces, under artificial conditions of light and temperature. It is done in a controlled environment, with the aim of optimising plant growth. It aims at higher productivity in smaller spaces and uses soil-less methods such as hydroponics, aquaponics and aeroponics.



Advantages of Vertical Farming:

Option 1 is correct. Increased crop yield: The main advantage of utilizing vertical farming technologies is the increased crop yield that comes with a smaller unit area of land requirement. The increased ability to cultivate a larger variety of crops at once is because crops do not share the same plots of land.

Option 2 is incorrect. Economic Viability: This type of farm depends heavily on modern engineering and architecture, as well as the application of different technologies. Building vertical farms in **expensive buildings add to the total investment and operational costs.**

Option 3 is correct. Water conservation: Vertical farming allows to produce crops with 70-95% less water than required for normal cultivation. In addition, with the plants being grown in huge vertical greenhouses, the transpiration that will occur naturally will be harnessed and reused again for irrigation.

Option 4 is incorrect. Labour Costs: In vertical farming, labour costs can be even higher due to their concentration in urban centres where wages are higher, as well as the need **for more skilled labour**. Automation in vertical farms, however, may lead to the need for fewer workers. Manual pollination may become one of the more labour-intensive functions in vertical farms.

Interfere with Pollination: Vertical farming takes place in a controlled environment without the presence of insects. As such, the pollination process needs to be done manually, which will be labour intensive and costly.

Disruption to the Rural Sector: Another foreseen challenge and disadvantage of vertical farming involves the potential for disrupting the rural sector, especially those communities with economies that are dependent on agriculture. Vertical farms can render traditional farming jobs obsolete.

Knowledge Base:

The future of vertical farming is brighter than once thought -ForumIAS Blog

What is Vertical Farming?-ForumIAS Blog

Advantages of Vertical Farming (eponic.com.au)

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Q.26) Suppose the Parliament of India has made a law that seeks to implement the provisions of Article 39(b) and 39(c) of the Indian Constitution. Such a law cannot be declared void by the Courts even if it is in contravention to which of the following Fundamental Rights?
a) Article 14 and 15
b) Article 15 and 21
c) Article 14 and 19
d) Article 19 and 21

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Option c is correct: Article 31C states that no law which seeks to implement the socialistic Directive Principles specified in **Article 39 (b) and (c)** shall be void on the ground of contravention of the Fundamental Rights conferred by **Article 14** (equality before law and equal protection of laws) and **Article 19** (protection of six rights in respect of speech, assembly, movement, etc). Thsu, it gives primacy to the implementation of the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c) over Fundamental Rights under article 14 and 19. Article 31C was introduced in the Indian Constitution by the 25th Amendment Act, 1971.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th edition – Chapter 8 - Directive Principles of State Policy.

Q.27) Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy were added later through various amendments to the Constitution?
1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children.
2. To prevent concentration of wealth and means of production.
3. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
4. To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
Select the correct answer from the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51. They were amended four times through 42nd, 44th, 86th and 97th Constitutional Amendment Acts.
Statement 1 and 3 are correct: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
1) To **secure opportunities for healthy development of children** (Article 39).
2) To **promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor** (Article 39 A).
3) To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
4) To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).

Statement 2 and 4 are incorrect: Article 39(c) directs the state to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production. **Article 42** directs the state to make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. These are part of the original Constitution.
Knowledge Base:
Other amendment to DPSP:
1) The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

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2) The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.
3) The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to cooperative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th edition – Chapter 8 - Directive Principles of State Policy.

Q.28) What was the key ruling of the Supreme Court in the 'State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan' case?
a) The Directive Principles of State Policy have a position of legal primacy and supremacy over the Fundamental Rights.
b) Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.
c) The Fundamental Rights can never be amended by the Parliament, even by enacting Constitutional amendment acts.
d) The Fundamental Rights would prevail over the Directive Principles of State Policy, in case of any conflict between the two.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct and Option c is incorrect. The State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India. This judgement led to the **first amendment of the Constitution of India**. The Supreme court held that **Directive Principles of State Policy have to conform to and run as subsidiary to the Chapter of Fundamental Rights.** The Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles, the former would prevail. But, it also held that t**he Fundamental Rights could be amended by the Parliament by enacting constitutional amendment acts.**

Option a is incorrect. T**he 42nd Amendment Act accorded the position of legal primacy and supremacy to the Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 and 31.** However, this extension was declared as unconstitutional and invalid by the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case (1980). It meant that the Directive Principles were once again made subordinate to the Fundamental Rights**.**

Option b is incorrect. In the **Minerva Mills case (1980),** the Supreme Court also held that '**the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles**. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution. They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. This harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 6th Edition, 8th Chapter
https://main.sci.gov.in/judgment/judis/1194.pdf

Q.29) Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the term "Fabian Socialism"?
a) An ideology that promotes gradual establishment of democratic socialism through peaceful means.
b) An ideology that advocates the advancement of socialism through revolutionary overthrow.
c) A type of socialistic ideology that is very protective of natural resources.
d) A socialistic ideology that involves the market mechanism for allocating economic resources.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

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Socialism is a system in which every person in the community has an equal share of the various elements of production, distribution, and exchange of resources. Such a form of ownership is granted through a democratic system of governance.

Option a is correct: Fabian socialism is a form of socialism that **advances the principles of democratic framework to achieve gradual conversion to socialism by peaceful means rather than by revolutionary overthrow.**

The Fabian Society is a British socialist organisation whose purpose is to advance the principles of democratic socialism via gradualist and reformist effort in democracies, rather than by revolutionary overthrow. **Fabians'** fundamental assumption was that **socialism** would be introduced not through class conflict, but by **way of democratic welfare legislation** administered by civil service.

Option b is incorrect: Marx believed that capitalist system of economy was the chief cause of the common people's misery. He insisted upon class struggle and also its intensification which would ultimately lead to the **overthrow of capitalism.** This, according to Marx, is the only way of emancipating oppressed people.

Option c is incorrect: Green socialism is protective of natural resources. The production process is focused on ensuring that every member of the community has enough access to basic goods. Large corporations in a green socialistic society are owned and run by the public. In addition, green socialism promotes the development and use of public transit, as well as the processing and sale of locally grown food.

Option d is incorrect: Market socialism refers to various economic systems that involve either public ownership or worker cooperative ownership over the means of production, or a combination of both. It involves the market mechanism for allocating economic output, deciding what to produce and in what quantity.

Source: https://www.britannica.com/event/Fabianism
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-british-studies/article/abs/fabian-socialism-a-theory-of-rent-as-exploitation/5C487860045F9601B8C5AE43D61DE6E5

Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog's report 'Health Insurance for India's Missing Middle':

1. The report states that the bottom thirty percent of the population are not covered under any health insurance schemes in India.
2. The uncovered sections mostly include self-employed in agriculture and informal sector in rural areas.
3. The report advocated for phasing out government supported health insurance scheme in favor of standardize health insurance products led by private sector.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Niti Aayog has released a report titled 'Health Insurance for India's Missing Middle'.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*. The report points out the fact that at least 30**% of the population, or 40 crore individuals (not the bottom 30%)** – called the **missing middle** are devoid of any financial protection for health. Infact, the **Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana** (AB-PMJAY) and State Government schemes **provide comprehensive hospitalization cover** to the **bottom 50% of the**

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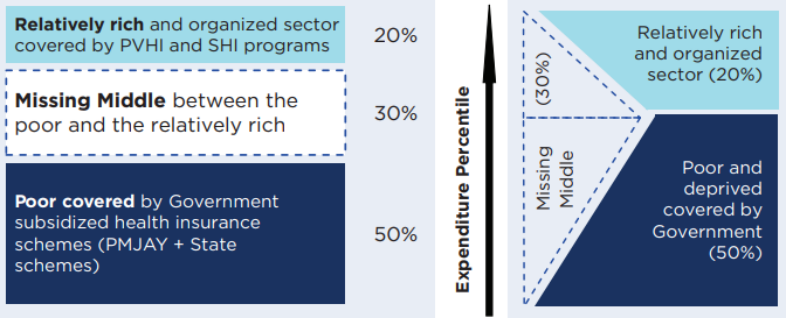
population. Another 20% of the population are covered through social health insurance and private voluntary health insurance.

But the **remaining 30% of the population or 40 crore individuals are without any health insurance.** This uncovered population is termed as the **missing middle.**


Relatively rich and organized sector covered by PVHI and SHI programs
20%
Missing Middle between the poor and the relatively rich
30%
Poor covered by Government subsidized health insurance schemes (PMJAY + State schemes)
50%
Expenditure Percentile
(30%)
Missing Middle
Relatively rich and organized sector (20%)
Poor and deprived covered by Government (50%)

Statement 2 is correct. Missing middle (uncovered sections) predominantly constitutes the **self-employed (agriculture and non-agriculture), the informal sector in rural areas and a broad array of occupations** – informal, semi-formal, and formal – in urban areas.

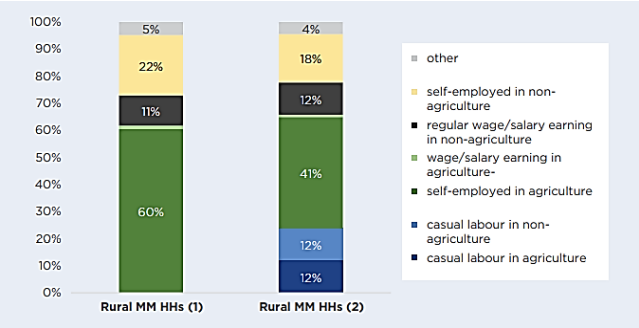


Figure 6: Primary occupation composition of rural 'missing middle' households

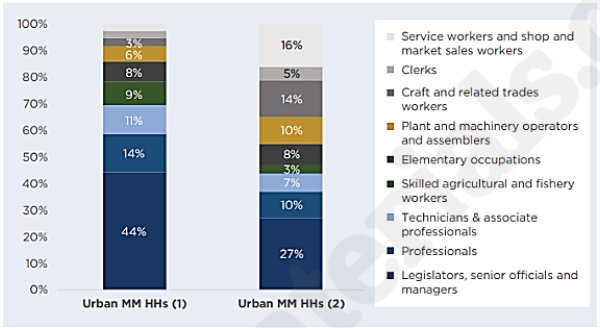


Figure 7: Primary occupation composition of urban 'missing middle' households

The occupations and nature of employment of this segment of the missing middle have a bearing on their access to affordable healthcare, and ultimately health outcomes. Their employment is precarious, incomes are unstable, and most work without any formal contract. Further, they lack any representation through unions or associations. Consequently, they lack bargaining power to negotiate safer working conditions and basic social security benefits.

Statement 3 is *incorrect.* The report **does not recommend phasing out government supported health insurance**. On the contrary, it advocates for the **expansion of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana** to a wider set of beneficiaries.

It also recommends focusing on increasing consumer awareness of health insurance and developing a modified, standardized health insurance product like 'Arogya Sanjeevani'. It is a standardised health insurance product launched by the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India, IRDAI) in 2020.

Source: NITI Aayog Releases Report on 'Health Insurance for India's Missing Middle' -ForumIAS Blog HealthInsurance-forIndiasMissingMiddle_28-10-2021.pdf (niti.gov.in)

Q.31) Which one of the following factors constitutes the best safeguard of liberty in a liberal democracy?

a) A committed judiciary

b) Centralization of powers

c) Elected government

d) Separation of powers

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct. The Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary constitute an important safeguard of liberty in a liberal democracy. The doctrine of Separation of powers entails the division of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government among different organs. This separation **minimises the possibility of arbitrary excesses by the government,** since all the three organs acts as check and balance on the powers of each other. Therefore, none of the three organs can usurp the essential functions of other organs.
This demarcation prevents the concentration of excessive power by any branch of the Government. It thus helps to safeguard the liberty and rights of the people in a democracy.
Source) Laxmikant Chapter 7 and 11
https://www.cusb.ac.in/images/cusb-files/2020/el/law/w2/Separation_of_Powers1_iv_semester.pdf
Subject) UPSC CSE 2021

Q.32) In context to political theory, which of the following is correct regarding the 'Harm Principle'?
a) It provides that a government must prevent any physical harm to its citizens, as it is responsible to protect their life and property.
b) The Right to Protection of Life, as enshrined in the Indian Constitution, is the direct reflection of this principle.
c) It says that the people should be free to act as they wish, unless their actions cause harm to others.
d) It proposes that if two circumstances are put before an individual, he will always choose the option causing less possible harm.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement c is *correct and* Statement a is *incorrect.* The Harm Principle **says that people should be free to act as they wish unless their actions cause harm to somebody else.** Harm Principle means that there should be a constrain on a person from acting in a way that may cause harm to other. It was first proposed by English philosopher John Stuart Mill. It means people should be free to act in the way they want, however their actions should not cause harm to somebody else. Phrase "Your freedom to swing your fist ends where my nose begins" reflects the sentiment of the harm principle.
Statement b is *incorrect*. The Right to Freedom (and not the right to Protection of Life) **is the reflection of the harm principle. Also,** in the constitutional discussions in India, '**Reasonable Restrictions'** is the term used for justifiable constraints on the freedom of individuals. For example, State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of right of assembly on two grounds, namely, sovereignty and integrity of India and public order including the maintenance of traffic in the area concerned.
Statement d is incorrect. According to 'Loss Aversion' Theory, if two choices are put before an individual, both equal, with one presented in terms of potential gains and the other in terms of possible losses, the former option will be chosen.
Source: NCERT XI, Political theory, chapter 2

Q.33) With reference to the offence of 'untouchability' in India, consider the following statements:
1. The Constitution has defined 'untouchability' as "social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by reason of their birth".
2. A person convicted of the offence of 'untouchability' is disqualified for election to the Parliament or state legislature.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Article 17 of Indian Constitution **abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form**. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The term '**untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act.** However, the Mysore High Court held that the subject matter of Article 17 is not untouchability in its literal or grammatical sense but the 'practice as it had developed historically in the country'. It refers to the social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by reason of their birth in certain caste.
Statement 2 is correct: According to the Representation of the People Act 1951, a person will be disqualified for election to the Parliament or state legislature if he convicted of an offence punishable under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. This Act provides for punishment for the preaching and practice of "untouchability", and for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom.
Thus, a **person convicted of the offence of 'untouchability' is disqualified for election to the Parliament or state legislature.**
Source: Importance of Provisions under the Protection of the Civil Rights Act - iPleaders
Laxmikanth Chapter 7 Fundamental Rights

Q.34) Which among the following Directives to the State are contained in Part-IV of the Constitution of India?
1. To promote the spread of the Hindi language
2. To ensure the maintenance of adequate means of communication in the country
3. To consider the claims of Scheduled Castes in making of appointments to services
4. To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 4 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer
Apart from the Directives included in Part. IV that are considered Directive Principles of the State Policy, there are some other Directives contained in other parts of the Constitution.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Article 351 in Part XVII of the Constitution exhorts the State that it **shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop i**t so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Article 335 in Part XVI mentions that c**laims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts** in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State. It has **nothing to do with admission in educational institutions.** It is mentioned in **Article 46 that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic**

interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Statement 2 and 4 refers to directions which the Centre can give to the state government with regard to the exercise of their executive power.

(1) **the construction and maintenance of means of communication** (declared to be of national or military importance) by the state; **(Article 257 in Part XI of the Constitution)**

(2) the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state;

(3) the provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups in the state; and

(4) the drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state

Statement 4 is correct. "To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health" is contained in Article 47 in Part IV of Constitution.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 6th Edition, 8th Chapter

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

1. Atmospheric rivers are systems of rivers generated due to sudden rainfall in the region.
2. The phenomenon of atmospheric rivers is restricted to desert regions of tropical areas.
3. In wet conditions, atmospheric rivers can negatively impact the local economy by causing floods.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

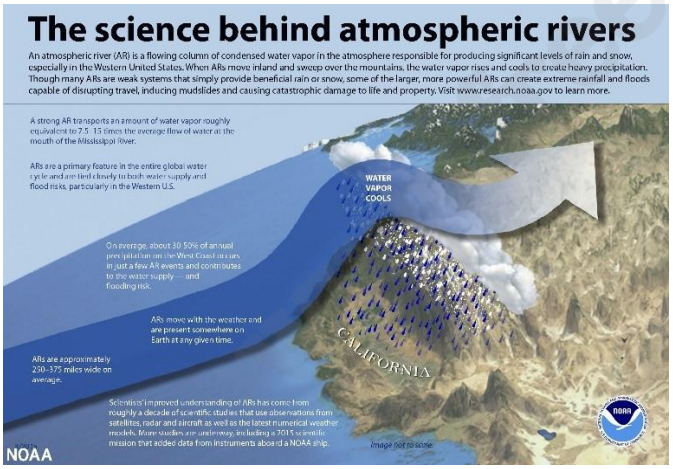
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 3 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*. An **atmospheric river (AR)** is a narrow corridor or filament of **concentrated moisture in the atmosphere**. Other names for this phenomenon are tropical plume, tropical connection, moisture plume, water vapor surge, and cloud band.

Not all atmospheric rivers cause damage; most are weak systems that often provide beneficial rain or snow that is crucial to the water supply, particularly in the western United States. However, those atmospheric rivers that contain the largest amounts of water vapor and the strongest winds (Strong System) can create extreme rainfall and floods.


The science behind atmospheric rivers
An atmospheric river (AR) is a flowing column of condensed water vapor in the atmosphere responsible for producing significant levels of rain and snow, especially in the Western United States. When ARs move inland and sweep over the mountains, the water vapor rises and cools to create heavy precipitation. Though many ARs are weak systems that simply provide beneficial rain or snow, some of the larger, more powerful ARs can create extreme rainfall and floods capable of disrupting travel, inducing mudslides and causing catastrophic damage to life and property. Visit www.research.noaa.gov to learn more.
A strong AR transports an amount of water vapor roughly equivalent to 7.5–15 times the average flow of water at the mouth of the Mississippi River.
ARs are a primary feature in the entire global water cycle and are tied closely to both water supply and flood risks, particularly in the Western U.S.
On average, about 30-50% of annual precipitation on the West Coast occurs in just a few AR events and contributes to the water supply — and flooding risk.
ARs move with the weather and are present somewhere on Earth at any given time.
ARs are approximately 250–375 miles wide on average.
WATER VAPOR COOLS
CALIFORNIA
Scientists' improved understanding of ARs has come from roughly a decade of scientific studies that use observations from satellites, radar and aircraft as well as the latest numerical weather models. More studies are underway, including a 2015 winter mission that added data from instruments aboard a NOAA ship.
Image not to scale
NOAA

Statement 2 is *incorrect*. Atmospheric rivers are long, narrow bands of moisture in the atmosphere that **extend from the tropics to higher latitudes.** These rivers in the sky can transport 15 times the volume of the Mississippi River.
Atmospheric rivers occur globally, affecting the west coasts of the world's major landmasses, including Portugal, Western Europe, Chile and South Africa.
A well-known example is the "**Pineapple Express**," a strong atmospheric river that is capable of bringing moisture from the tropics near Hawaii over to the U.S. West Coast.
Statement 3 is correct. In dry conditions, atmospheric rivers can replenish water supplies and quench dangerous wildfires. In wet conditions, they can **cause damaging floods and debris flows**, wreaking havoc on local economies.
According to a study, Atmospheric rivers cause an average of $1.1 billion in flood damages yearly in the western U.S. The study has also predicted that like hurricanes, atmospheric rivers are projected to grow longer, wider and wetter in a warming climate. This could lead to significantly larger economic impacts.
Source: Atmospheric river storms can drive costly flooding – and climate change is making them stronger -ForumIAS Blog
What are atmospheric rivers? | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (noaa.gov)

Q.36) "To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform" is included under which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India?
a) The Preamble
b) Fundamental Rights
c) Directive Principles of State Policy
d) Fundamental Duties

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Fundamental Duties means that the citizens **in addition to the enjoyment of rights**, also have certain **obligations to be performed as well.**
Statement d is correct. One of the fundamental duties include **"to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform".**
Other Fundamental Duties are:
1) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
2) to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom;
3) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6) to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture;
7) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
8) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
9) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; and
10) to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.
Source: M Laxmikanth, Preamble, FR, DPSP and FD Chapters

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Q.37) Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Right to Property' in the Indian context:
1. Presently, it is neither a Constitutional right nor a legal right.
2. It protects a person's property against executive action but not against legislative action.
3. If this right is violated, the aggrieved person can directly move to the High Court for its enforcement.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer
Statement 1 is incorrect: The right to property is a **Constitutional as wells as legal right but not a Fundamental Right.** Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights. However, the Right to Property (Article 31) was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the constitution.
Statement 2 is correct. The Right to Property protects private property against executive action but not against legislative action. It can be regulated i.e. curtailed, abridged or modified without constitutional amendment by an ordinary law of the Parliament.
Statement 3 is correct. In case of violation, the aggrieved person cannot directly move the Supreme Court under Article 32 (right to constitutional remedies including writs) for its enforcement. **He can move the High Court under Article 226.**
Source: NCERT XI, Constitution at work, Chapter 2

Q.38) Who among the following enjoys certain exceptions to the rule of Equality before Law under the Fundamental Right to Equality in India?
1. Governor of states
2. Foreign diplomats
3. United Nations agencies
4. Members of Parliament
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 4 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d
Exp) option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: Governor of states enjoy some of immunities from the rule of equality before law. Some of these immunities are
1) He is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
2) No criminal proceeding shall be instituted or continued against him during his term of office.
3) No process for arrest or imprisonment of him from any court during his term of office,
4) No civil proceedings shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office, until the expiration of two months next after notice has been delivered to him

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Statement 2 is correct: The foreign sovereigns (rulers), ambassadors and diplomates enjoy immunity from criminal and civil proceeding.
Statement 3 is correct: The UNO and its agencies enjoy the diplomatic immunity.
Statement 4 is correct: Members of parliament and state legislature also enjoy immunity from anything said or any vote given by him in parliament/ state legislature or any committee thereof.
Source: Indian Polity by M Laxmikanth 5th edition - chapter 7 – Fundamental rights

Q.39) Which of the following rights has been made available to the prisoners in India through various Supreme court judgements?
1. Right to vote
2. Right to life
3. Right to be treated equally before the law
4. Right to speedy trial
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Constitution of India does not expressly provide the provisions related to the prisoners' rights but in the case of **T.V. Vatheeswaran v. State of Tamil Nadu**, it was held that the Articles 14, 19 and 21 are available to the prisoners as well as freemen. Prison walls do not keep out fundamental rights.
Article 14 of the Constitution of India says that the State shall not deny to any person e**quality before law or the equal protection of laws** within the territory of India.
Article 21 of the Constitution of India says that No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. **This includes right to speedy trial as a fundamental right to the prisoners.**
Right to vote is not available to prisoners in India as of yet.
Source: Laxmikant **Fundamental** Rights
RIGHTS OF PRISONERS IN INDIA: A LEGAL ANALYSIS » (lawaudience.com)
Rights of Prisoners under Indian Law (legaldesire.com)

Q.40) Consider the following pairs:

National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries	***Located in states***
1. Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary	Chhattisgarh
2. Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Kanger Valley National Park	Odisha

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?
a) None of the pairs
b) Only one pair
c) Only two pairs
d) All three pairs

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

This question is based on the article "**Odisha to relocate 420 families from Debrigarh wildlife sanctuary in Bargarh district"** published in **"Down To Earth"** on **22nd October 2021.**

Pair 1 is *incorrect*.

Debrigarh wildlife sanctuary is located in **Odisha (not Chhattisgarh)**. A third of the sanctuary's area is bound by the **Hirakud Dam**, thus forming a mini catchment for the reservoir. **The sanctuary** is also an important biogeographic zone from both the ecological and environmental points of view.

The **sanctuary finds a special mention because of noted freedom fighter Veer SurendraSai**.

Pair 2 is correct. Rani Jhansi Marine National Park is located in the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** in the Bay of Bengal. It was founded in 1996, and covers 256 km. It commemorates Lakshmibai, the Rani of Jhansi (1828-58). It is located in the Ritchie's Archipelago and is about 30 km from Port Blair. It contains coral reefs and mangrove forests. The biggest attraction in the park is a **fruit-eating bat**.

Pair 3 is *incorrect*. Kanger Valley National Park gets its name from the **Kangar river**. It was declared a national park in 1982 by the Government of India and located near **Jagdalpur** in the Bastar region of **Chhattisgarh.**

Source: Odisha to relocate 420 families from Debrigarh wildlife sanctuary in Bargarh district -ForumIAS Blog

List of important National Parks in India |ForumIAS Blog

Q.41) Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution

b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV

c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III

d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd) and others vs Union of India (2017), the Supreme Court observed that 'Right to Privacy' is an integral part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution. A nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court declared that the right to privacy is a Fundamental Right protected under Part III of the Constitution of India. While primarily focused on the individual's right against the State for violations of their privacy, this landmark judgement had repercussions across both State and non-State actors and is likely to result in the enactment of a comprehensive law on privacy.

Source) UPSC CSE 2018

Q.42) With reference to the Freedom of Movement guaranteed under Article 19 of Indian constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The State can impose reasonable restrictions on this right for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.
2. The freedom to move outside the borders of India is covered under this right.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: There are **2 limitations** imposed as 'reasonable restrictions' to the exercise of Freedom of Movement guaranteed under Article 19 of Indian constitution:

1) **interests** of **general public**
2) **interests** of any **scheduled tribe**.

The system of **Inner Line Permits** is an **example** of restriction of this right in order to ensure well-being of the tribals and the preservation of their unique and private culture.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The freedom to **leave the borders of India** as per an individual's will and return back, ceiling a citizen have been covered under the **expanded scope of Article 21**, by **judicial activism** in **Maneka Gandhi case, 1978.**

This subsection of **Article 19** covers only the **freedom of Indian citizens** to move **freely** between one **state to another**, no matter the place of birth, or residence or work, **without the need of any permits or documents**. This has been done to promote the feelings of unity, integrity and fraternity among Indian citizens.

Source: Polity by Laxmikanth, 5th edition, Ch-7

Q.43) The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 made changes to which of the following provisions?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 made **elementary education a Fundamental** Right under **Article 21 A**. Thus 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 made changes to Fundamental Right.

Statement 2 is correct. **The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45. The amended directive principle** requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. Thus 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 made changes to Directive Principles of State Policy.

Statement 3 is correct. The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 made changes to the **Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties.** It added the Eleventh Fundamental Duty which provides that the citizens should provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.44) Consider the following statements with respect to the provisions of 'Martial Law' in India"

1. The 'Martial Law' can be imposed only on the ground of 'armed rebellion within India'.
2. The declaration of Martial Law automatically results in the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.
3. 'Martial Law' is defined by the Constitution as 'military rule under extraordinary circumstances'.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) None

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Article 34 provides for the **restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law is in force** in any area within the territory of India. However, the expression 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution.
Statement 1 is incorrect. Martial Law is imposed **to restore the breakdown of law and order due to any reason.** The martial law is imposed under extraordinary circumstances like war, invasion, insurrection, rebellion, riot or any violent resistance to law.
Statement 2 is incorrect. The Supreme Court held that the declaration of martial law **does not ipso facto result in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.** However, during the operation of martial law, the military authorities impose restrictions and regulations on the rights of the civilians, can punish the civilians and even condemn them to death.
Statement 3 is incorrect. 'Martial law' is **not defined anywhere i**n the Constitution. It means 'military rule'.
Source: Indian Polity, M. Laxmikanth, 6th Edition, Chapter-7

Q.45) Recently, which one of the following became first and only vaccine shown to have the capability of significantly reducing malaria and endorsed by the World Health Organisation?
a) Falciparum
b) Plasmodex
c) Mosquirix
d) Anopheles

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The new vaccine "**RTS,S/ASO1 (RTS.S)**" with its trade name "**Mosquirix**" was endorsed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) recently. This is the first and only vaccine shown to have the capability of **significantly reducing malaria**, and life-threatening severe malaria, in tests on young African children.
Mosquirix has been developed by **British pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline** in partnership with the PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative. It was approved for the pilot programme in 2015. The vaccine acts against **P. falciparum**, the deadliest malaria parasite globally, and the most prevalent in **Africa**. The malaria vaccine should be provided in a schedule of 4 doses in children from 5 months of age for the reduction of malaria disease and burden.
Knowledge Base:
Malaria: It is caused by the bite of the **female Anopheles mosquito** (vector) if the mosquito itself is infected with a malarial parasite. It is **preventable and curable**. There are **five kinds of malarial parasites** – Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax (the commonest ones), Plasmodium malariae, Plasmodium ovale, and Plasmodium knowlesi.
Children aged under 5 years are the **most vulnerable** group affected by malaria; in 2019, they accounted for 67% (274,000) of all malaria deaths worldwide.
In 2019, **India** had an estimated **5.6 million cases** of malaria compared to about 20 million cases in 2000, according to WHO.
Source: Explained: What is Mosquirix, the first malaria vaccine to get the WHO's backing? -ForumIAS Blog

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Q.46) Which one of the following most accurately reflects the view of Libertarians?
a) They believe that open and fair competition is necessary to achieve equality.
b) They believe that public control over essential resources is necessary to achieve equality.
c) They believe that political, social and economic equalities are interlinked.
d) They believe that only state intervention can ensure equal opportunities to all.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Liberals uphold the principle of competition as the most efficient and fair way of distributing resources and rewards in society. They believe that while states may have to intervene to try and ensure a minimum standard of living and equal opportunities for all, this cannot by itself bring equality and justice to society. Competition between people in free and fair conditions is the most just and efficient way of distributing rewards in a society. Socialism advocates some kind of government regulation, planning and control over certain areas such as education and healthcare. Unlike Socialists, liberals do not believe that political, economic and social inequalities are necessarily linked. They maintain that inequalities in each of these spheres should be tackled appropriately.
Source: Chapter 3, Political Theory Class XI NCERT

Q.47) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Fundamental Duties as enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
1. Fundamental Duties extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners.
2. They are automatically enforceable and does not need any executive decree.
3. They have been added in Part III of the Constitution so as to keep them on par with Fundamental Rights.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) None

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Article 51A was added to the Indian Constitution for incorporation of Fundamental Duties.
Statement 1 is incorrect: Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the **Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: Like the Directive Principles, the fundamental duties are also non-justiciable. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. **Thus, they are not automatically enforceable.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976 added a new part, namely, **Part IVA to the Constitution.** This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which specifies a code of 11 fundamental duties of the citizens.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 6th Edition, 9th Chapter

Q.48) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in India?
1. They refer to the goals and objectives which should be adopted by a society.
2. They facilitate stability and continuity in government policies.

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3. They are intended to avoid any type of conflict between the Centre and the states.
4. They are supplementary to the fundamental rights of the citizens.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 4 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. DPSPs **contain the goals and objectives that we as a society should adopt.** For example, article 38 to provide minimum inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities, Article 39 A- to provide equal justice and to provide free legal aid to poor etc.
Statement 2 is correct. They facilitate stability and continuity in domestic and foreign policies in political, economic and social spheres in spite of the changes of the party in power.
Statement 3 is *incorrect*. DPSP does not contain as such provisions to avoid conflict between the Centre and states. Instead, DPSPs provisions can lead to sometimes the conflict between the Centre and states. For example, when **Centre gives direction** to state to implement some principles, but in case of **non-compliance, it can dismiss the state government** and thus leading to conflict.
Statement 4 is correct. They are supplementary to the fundamental rights of the citizens. They are intended to fill in the vacuum in Part III by providing for social and economic rights.
Source: NCERT Class-XI Indian constitution at work Chapter-2 page-43

Q.49) Which of the following statements is correct about the relationship between rights and duties of a citizen?
a) Rights are progressive in nature while duties are regressive.
b) Both rights and duties originate from the idea of integrity of nation.
c) There's a complementary relationship between rights and duties.
d) Rights and duties are completely independent and disjointed from each other.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer
Rights are what one wants others to do for him/her, whereas duties are those acts that one should perform for others. Thus, **a right comes with an obligation to show respect for the rights of others**. The **obligations that accompany rights are in the form of duties**. Every right implies a co-relative duty and vice-versa. The State protects and enforces rights and it is the duty of all citizens to be loyal to the state. Thus, the **relationship between the rights is complementary**.
Source: https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-8853-the-relationship-between-rights-and-duties.html
NCERT XI, Political theory, Chapter 5,

Q.50) Consider the following statements regarding 'DigiSaksham' programme:
1. The focus area of the scheme is to enhance the employability of youth by imparting digital skills.
2. The programme is a joint initiative of Google India and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
3. Under the programme, it is mandatory for all the applicants to get training through Instructor Led Mode Training (ILT).
4. The scheme will be implemented in the field by Aga Khan Rural Support Programme-India.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. A digital skills programme called **DigiSaksham** seeks to enhance the **employability of youth** by **imparting digital skills** that are required in an increasingly technology-driven era. The initiative gives priority to the job-seekers of semi-urban areas belonging to disadvantaged communities, including those who have lost their jobs due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
Statement 2 is incorrect. The programme is a joint initiative of **Microsoft India** and the **Ministry of Labour & Employment**. The Jobseekers can access the training through **National Career Service** (NCS) Portal. It is an extension of the Government's ongoing programs to support the youth from rural and semi-urban areas.
Statement 3 is incorrect. Under the DigiSaksham initiative, there will be basically three types of training viz. **Digital Skills – Self paced learning, VILT mode training (Virtual Instructor led) and ILT mode training (Instructor led).** The ILT training which is in person training would be conducted at the Model Career Centres (MCCs) and National Career Service Centres (NCSC) for SCs/STs across the country. It is **not mandatory** for the applicants to get training through Instructor led mode Training (ILT).
Statement 4 is correct. DigiSaksham will be implemented in the field by **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme India** (AKRSP-I). Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) is a non-government development organization. AKRSP(I) works as a catalyst for the betterment of rural communities by providing direct support to local communities.
Source: Shri Bhupender Yadav launches DigiSaksham- a joint initiative of Labour Ministry with Microsoft India to enhance the employability of youth-ForumIAS Blog
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1759684
Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) - Organization Information (akrspindia.org.in)
www.eponic.com.au/advantages-of-vertical-farming/

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